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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION.

VOL. XVIII. No. 7.

OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Advantages of a Nut Diet.

Dr. Allisy says: The food of primeval man consisted exclusively of fruit and nuts, but with advancing civilization they were more and more neglected as an article of food until at last they have come to be looked upon as only a side dish, to be used to a limited extent, and then only as an accessory to the table, a sort of luxury instead of a food. Nuts are not only exceedingly nutritious, but easy of digestion if the skins or inner links are discarded. They possess little fat if any starch and therefore are a valuable substitute for other food in cases of obesity. They compel an amount of mastication which is given to nothing else. No one swallows, in the way they will other food, without thoroughly chewing it. Again, they perform a function of peristalsis in the stomach, as assist in preventing the formation of an excess of bile and act as a gentle laxative. Persons suffering from dyspepsia will find a great relief by making nuts a part of their daily diet.—Popular Science News.

Care of the Eyes.

Avoid sudden changes from dark to brilliant light.

Do not depend on your judgment in selecting spectacles.

Up to 40 years of age, bathe the eyes twice daily with cold water.

When the eyes are tired, rest them by looking at objects from a distance.

Avoid reading when lying down or when mentally or physically depressed.

Always ride in railway coaches with back toward engine; it is more agreeable and safer.

Old persons should avoid reading much by artificial light; be guarded as to diet, and avoid sitting up late at night.

Avoid stimulants and drugs which affect the nervous system, especially when they are known to exert an injurious influence.

After 50 years of age bathe the eyes morning and evening with water so hot that you would wonder how you would stand to follow this with cold water, that will make them glow with warmth.

Do not give up in despair when you are informed that a cataract is developing; remember that in these days of advancing surgery it can be removed with little danger to the vision.—Up-to-date.

Fruit as a Culsive Agent.

A celebrated physician, says the Philadelphia Times, divides fruit into five classes, each possessing a special curative value—the acid, the sweet, the astringent, the oily and the mealy.

Cherries, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, peaches, apples, lemons and oranges belong to the acid fruits and have great merit. Cherries, however, are prohibited to those who have neuralgia of the stomach; strawberries and raspberries are recommended to those of bilious temperaments and denied to those in whom diabetes is suspected.

Of the sweet fruits the doctor says plums prevent gout and articular rheumatism. The grape is given the very first place. He is an enthusiastic advocate of what is known in Europe as the grape cure, which provides that for several days the patient eats nothing but grapes, consuming from one to two pounds daily, with a gradual increase, to ten pounds. After a few days of this diet the appetite improves and an increasing capacity to endure fatigue is noticed. The grape cure is especially suited to persons who are anaemic, rheumatic, dyspeptic or consumptive.

Danger in Pop Corn and Grape Seeds.

It seems such a pity that so toothsome a thing as pop corn must be tabooed since "we know more than we use to." Truly we might say in this instance that "ignorance is bliss," but it is?

A medical friend writes us: "Could you tell what I have seen in the dissecting room, you would never again eat one grain of pop corn. I have found it in the folds of the intestines where I had reason to believe it had lain for ten years. Other material in trying to pass it caught around it, and so the mass grew. The hard caps of pop corn are as indigestible as sole leather. I believe that it has directly and indirectly caused many deaths." Other physicians tell the same story in effect.

Now we find in the face of indisputable evidence as to its dangerous properties, cannot quite give up pop corn, we have compromised with conscience by taking extra pains with the chewing. We give it a good grind, mixing it well with salt.

And while on this subject we would mention the danger in swallowing grape, cherry and raspberry seeds. Of course one almost must eat raspberries, but the juice should be pressed out and made into jelly.

The description, given by a member of the profession in New Hymie, of an autopsy on a patient dying of inflammation of the bowels, reads: "The autopsy developed a quantity of grape seed and pop corn filling the lower enlarged pouch of the colon. I opened the entire five feet of color and found it filled with faecal matter encrusted on its walls, and into the folds, in many places dry and hard as slate. In certain parts of the colon were pockets eaten out of the hard matter in which were eggs of worms and quite a quantity of maggots which had eaten into the sensitive mucous membrane, causing serious inflammation."

"Horrible!" we say, and then comfort ourselves that this was an unusual case. Not at all, it seems, for the same eminent authority goes on to say:

"Out of the two hundred and eighty-four colons examined, in autopsy, of late, but twenty-eight were in a normal, healthy state. Many contained worms from four to six inches long and pockets of eggs and maggots."

"Horrible!" again.

Very, but since it is true, we may as well take warning. The colon can as easily be kept clean as the face and it is much more essential to our health.

At least let us begin in time with our children, teaching them what to eat and

what to shun; how to cleanse the inner as well as outer man, and impress upon them that only he who takes proper care of the body can attain to mental and spiritual heights.—Western Rural.

Doctors vs. Fruitgrowers.

From an exchange we take the opinion of Judge Miller, who says: "A family with plenty of good fruit will not consume (need not, at least) half as much meat as those without. The only ones who will feel the difference will be the doctors and dentists—and I am not sure but that the saloon-keepers will feel it also. To think that what will buy a small glass of whiskey or two glasses of beer (much of which is a vile decoction), will buy a quart of strawberries. The former goes to gratify a depraved appetite, while the latter would delight the children. Many a laboring man spends more for useless drink than it would cost to supply his family with plenty of choice fruit." We believe that there is good food in the above for temperance advocates to reflect upon.

Phosphates as Medicine.

Last year, we had several notes giving the advantage of using a mixture of dilute phosphoric acid and glycerine as a tonic. For overworked and rundown people, this simple home-mixture seems to give excellent satisfaction. Two weeks since, we spoke of a mixture of phosphate of soda and Rochelle salts as a laxative in cases of chronic constipation. Now some readers want to know whether the phosphate of soda will not take the place of the phosphoric acid and glycerine as a tonic. The answer is, no; phosphate of soda has chiefly a mechanical effect, and will not be largely absorbed by the system, whereas the phosphoric acid and glycerine will go into the system directly to aid in bone or nerve formation.—Kural New Yorker.

Anger a Disease.

An English journal, says the Medical Record, "thus comments on the injurious effects of anger: 'Anger serves the unhappy mortal who indulges in it much the same as intoxicants constantly taken do the inebriate. It grows into a sort of disease which has various and terrible results. Sir Richard Quain said not long ago: 'He is a man very rich indeed in physical power who can afford to be angry.' This is true. Every time a man becomes 'white' or red with anger he is in danger of his life. The heart and brain are the organs mostly affected when fits of passion are indulged in. Not only does anger cause partial paralysis of the small blood vessels, but the heart's action becomes intermittent; that is, every now and then it drops a beat—much the same thing as is experienced by excessive smokers."

Acquired Habits.

In the June number of the Fruit Grower there is an article headed "Acquired Habits" just as though such things did really exist, which I deny. I deny the existence of such a thing as acquired habit. I will tell you why. For illustration, we will take a person who has always lived upon plain simple food and water as drink. Let him partake of rich food and stimulants for awhile instead of his former diet, and the natural effect of such diet would be to bring the human system into such a state of being as to demand such food and drink. But let him change to his former diet, and as the human system recovers from its abnormal state of being caused by the use of rich food and stimulating drink the hankering, or desire, for such food and drink will vanish as a natural result, so that which is termed an acquired habit represents an abnormal state of the human system. What is termed an acquired habit is similar, I should judge, to what is termed acquired appetite, and the appetite varies according to the state of the human system. As the appetite varies from time to time the state of the human system is declared, generally speaking. Eating is no habit, but is the result of the abnormal state of the human system. Some people have periodical headaches and we might say they have got in the habit of having the headache, but that periodical headache is the result of an abnormal state of the human system. Admitting that nothing exists without a cause, when the causes of the headache are removed the headache will disappear; so long as they remain the headache will remain.

The using of intoxicants is not a habit but a demand of the human system, neither is their continued use a habit but a continued demand of the human system. Bring the human system into a normal state of action and the appetite for intoxicants would cease to be, the evils that afflict a person would disappear as the human system is brought into a strictly normal state, or condition of action.

It has often been remarked that persons who have been married for a long term of years come to look something alike, nor is this surprising when we call to mind that their life and environment are one, made up of the same joys and sorrows, the same hardships and trials, and the same successes and pleasures; in short, the intellectual and spiritual atmosphere of both are to considerable extent identical, and we know that these affects the life and become habitual, they are impressed on the face and finally become habitual to the countenance, and the features themselves become permanently changed to accord with such expressions.

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"I see," said the man who reads the papers, "that they've got a three-year-old preacher down South and a seven-year-old lawyer out West." "Yes," sighed the bald-headed man, "I suppose they'll be putting children in the front rows at the theaters next."—Chicago Daily News.

"I do wish the weather would change," exclaimed the dyspeptic man's wife. "But it isn't nearly so disagreeable as it might be." "I know that. It makes my husband so unhappy not to have more to complain about!"—Washington Evening Star.

Willie Smith was playing with the Jones boys. His mother called him. "Willie, don't you know those are bad boys for you to play with?" "Yes, mother," said Willie. "I know that, but then, I am a good boy for them to play with."—Household Words.

Another Good Report from Lodon Raspberry at Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.

His Kick.

"That fellow called me an ass behind my back."

"Did you kick?"—Life.

According to the lowest calculation of orchard experts Mr. C. B. Cope's Kentucky orchard of 3,000 Bush Davis apple trees will, in the year 1901, yield \$21,000 worth of apples. This will enable Mr. Cope, with his other resources, to start a canning plant on his own hook, if he does not accept the present proposition of the corporation now negotiating.

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Anjou Pear.

Not long ago Mechanic's Monthly published the following: We are accustomed to think of California, whenever some admirable specimens of fruit come in sight, but now and then we note instances where that noble fruit growing State might hold down its colors without disgrace. A small box of Beurre d'Anjou pears from Rochester, New York, has a threatening attitude in this direction. From ten to twelve inches in circumference and weighing four ounces and some over. What has the Golden State to say about it?

The California Fruit Grower replied, stating that the Beurre d'Anjou pear was one of the prime favorites in at least twelve different counties in California and that it possessed the very large size and other claims made for the variety in full.

Gathering Small Fruit.

Berry pickers often find it necessary to use both hands. It is, therefore, imperative that some device should be arranged for holding the receptacles into which the fruit is put. One of the best of these, and one which may be made at home on rainy days or winter evenings, is made of a leather belt, with a strap passing around the neck from the belt on either side. Across the belt, another strap, preferably of metal. This is provided with small hooks, and to it a wire frame is attached. This frame is so arranged as to hold two or three tiers of baskets. As fast as one tier is full a wire fastener is slipped over, holding the baskets in place. The lower portions of the frame can be secured to the belt, or left loose, as one may fancy. In gardens, where raspberries, strawberries and the like are to be gathered, a small light rack, with sharp pegs for feet, is one of the best basket holders. Whatever the ground may be the rack may be held upright, simply by pressing the pegs into the earth. A little forethought, and the merest trifle of expense, will make all of these tasks much easier than they ordinarily are.

N. Y. Ledger.

The Quince.

It has been my lot to have been cast among quinces from the time of my earliest recollection, and consequently I have had much experience in their culture and management.

Early in life I lived where lakes, ponds and running streams were numerous, and the borders of these (to render them more slightly) were planted with almost anything, quinces among the rest.

The trees were planted high on the banks, with their tops leaning over the water.

In this position they grew luxuriantly, and bore regularly heavy crops of the finest fruit, all of which had to be gathered from boats or rafts.

Quinces planted in the ordinary orcharding way are reported not to be a success in many parts of the country; but I have practiced the above method in many different localities, and, having always found the results satisfactory, cannot too strongly recommend it. The quince in this locality is fruit always scarce and high in price, and the man down here who has a bushel counts them simply as so much money in his pocket. With us they are not known at all in commerce.—S. W. T., in Gardening.

How People Sleep.

In England the old four-poster bedstead is still the pride of the nation, but the iron or brass bedstead is beating it out of the field.

The English beds are the largest beds in the world. A peculiarity of the German bed is its shortness; besides that, it consists frequently in part of a large down pillow or upper mattress which spreads over the person and usually answers the purpose of all the other ordinary bedding combined.

In the tropics men sleep on hammocks or upon mats or grass.

The East Indian unrolls his light, portable charpoy or mattress, which in the morning is again rolled together and carried away by him. The Japanese lie upon matting, with a stiff, uncomfortable, wooden neckrest.

The Chinese use low bedsteads, often elaborately carved, and supporting only mats or coverlets. The ancient Greeks and Romans had their beds supported on frames, but not flat like ours. The Egyptians had a couch of a peculiar shape, more like an old-fashioned easy chair, with hollow back and seat.—N. Y. Ledger.

the unnatural strain. The theory is held by some that when an orchard is overloaded the crop should be reduced by thinning out the young fruit. The Brooklyn Eagle quotes from George A. Martin, a writer and authority on fruit, the following entertaining statement:

Such a superabundant crop is a greater calamity in many ways than a scarcity. It means unprofitably low prices and broken down and exhausted trees. Overbearing is an avoidable evil. If orchardists had faithfully thinned out their crops during the early stages of growth, the remaining fruit would have been fairer, better grown and brought more money than was received for the whole. Then the trees would have left in condition to bear a moderate crop the succeeding year. A noted orchardist remarked that it took him thirty years to acquire moral courage enough to properly thin his fruit, but when he had learned to do it he regarded it as one of the most important operations for his orchards. The apple crop of 1896 furnished a striking illustration of the soundness of that conclusion. The few producers who vigorously thinned and followed the work up with fertilizing and spraying their orchards reaped a double reward. They obtained the best prices the market afforded in 1896 and had a proportionate crop to sell at the high prices ruling in 1897-8.

It is to be feared that few fruit growers will ever acquire the moral courage of the orchardist quoted above; yet experience in other lines of production must have convinced many fruit growers that the plan of thinning out the fruit when the trees show a disposition any year to be too prolific is a sensible one.

Cold Storage.

The subjects that attracted particular attention were those of cold storage and the shipment of fruit to England. Extensive experiments have been conducted, with the co-operation of the Dominion Government, and, although the results were not always satisfactory, valuable experience was obtained for the future, (as has been already told, see issue of November 27th). The failures were attributed (1), to the use of too large packages, (2), insufficient ventilation, and (3), to the fact that the fruit was not properly cooled before it was shipped. Crates holding about 1½ cubic feet were recommended for pears and early apples, one cubic foot for peaches, and ¾ of a cubic foot for plums. Good ventilation should be provided, particularly at the corners, so that the hot air can escape, and it is of the utmost importance that the fruit be cooled before it is shipped.

The immediate prospect of securing a market in England for American grapes was thought to be poor, as they do not suit the English taste. The expense of shipment was said to be about twenty-five cents per case, including cold storage, which amounted to eight cents.

How Birds Travel.

How do the birds travel? Flight, of course, is the usual means, though a few, such as quails, turkeys, etc., often move southward on foot.

But flight makes extensive migration possible. It is said that some plowmen nest in Labrador and winter in Patagonia, their long wings easily carrying them this great distance. But even short-winged birds make long flights at this season. Some long migrations are doubtless made in a single, continuous flight, while others consist of a series of flights from place to place, with stops for food, for water, and for rest.

Where the flights are long and continuous, it frequently happens that birds go in great flocks, some that are solitary at other times being very social then. Such flights are likely to be at great altitudes, so great, indeed, that the birds are usually out of sight. Star-gazers have seen them pass their telescopes in the night, and have been able to estimate their height, as two, three, and even four miles.—Philadelphia Times.

Better Cattle Wanted.

Gradually returning or getting rid of the common or plain class of cattle by crossing the breed with the best grades to be obtained, and continue this cross breeding until we have nothing in the country but the half, three-quarter and thoroughbreds, the latter being desirable for breeding purposes principally, as this animal is not so profitable to the producer as the half or three-quarter strain, which generally speaking, is a better proportioned and more desirable animal for food than the thoroughbred.

Prepare and market your beef either as a yearling or two-year-old; in no case keep it beyond three years. It is during these years that the sap is in the beef, and if far the animal is in the best condition for the market he will ever be or you can ever make him. There is no surplus bone or fat that matures after the third year, and then again after that time a greater quantity and heavier feed is required. The heavy cuts of beef that were once in demand are fast losing their prestige, as now the general inquiry and demand of the consumer is for prime young light weights of beef. Evidences of this may frequently be seen in the market quotations of cattle sales, wherein prime yearlings are sold at the same price per pound as prime four-year-old matured and finished cattle, which have cost the producer a giddy sum per animal more to make.—President Thompson, before the National Live Stock Exchange.

Here and There.

Every dog has his day, Willie." "What now?" "I see that the home of an extempore lecturer caught fire and most of the damage was done by water."—Detroit Journal.

knows anything
knows that Pure
Pure Linseed Oil
there is a difference
you want is made
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ess, "sold-for-less-

are genuine.

Pure White Lead Painting Colors,
Primer. Pamphlets give valuable
samples of colors free. Different
designs of various styles &
to those to paint,

New York.

**\$300
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GOLD
FREE**

How Many Dots

The Home Queen will give \$300 in Gold to those who give the exact or nearest the exact number: \$25 to the next person; \$10 each to the next five persons; \$5 each to the next ten persons; and so on to the next twenty persons.

The above prizes will be given from without consideration for the sole purpose of obtaining trial subscribers to **The Home Queen**, which competing in this contest must become subscribers, and entries with this guess 25 cents in silver or 25 cents in gold will be given to the subscriber.

ALL PERSONS who send 25 cents to receive mental and vocal music which would cost you \$1.50 at retail. No guess will be recorded unless 25 cents are sent. For details, send 25 cents in postage and address to the Home Queen, 124 Franklin Ave., Dept. 77, Philadelphia, Pa.

MY GUESS IS

Buggies, Phaetons, Surreys, Traps, Harness
Buy direct from factory at Wholesale Prices—30 per cent saved.
Send 25 cents in postage and address to the Home Queen, 124 Franklin Ave., Dept. 77, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

REYNOLDS EXPERIENCE IN HORTICULTURE.

Order of Blossoming in Varieties of Apples.

and don't help out our rural citizens and the laboring masses. If we could extend the season of strawberries as we can those of apples and pears or even of peaches and plums it would add greatly to our enjoyment. But perhaps, after all, the berries that follow strawberries, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries are better adapted to the wants of the system, at their seasons of ripening than would be the strawberry. If so we had better submit to arrangements of nature and not seek to oppose them.

A FIVE-ACRE FRUIT FARM.

Since writing the above I have enjoyed a pleasant day's ride among the intelligent, progressive fruit growers and farmers of the town of Byron, Genesee County, under the kind escort of Mr. Irving D. Cook, a well-known member of the Western New York Horticultural Society, an writer for the agricultural press. I saw, in my ride, many pleasant rural homes, many fruitful, well cultivated apple, pear and plum orchards, many large fields of wheat promising to equal the product of Genesee County in her mildest days, also promising fields of oats, barley, corn and beans (for the soldier boys) and not a few apple orchards devastated by the canker-worm. I have room here only to write of a five-acre fruit garden, in the southern part of the little hamlet of South Byron, owned and cultivated by a veteran of the civil war, Marshall N. Cook.

About two acres were planted nineteen years since with the Duchess of York, in rows 12 by 18 feet apart. For fifteen years no plant has touched the soil of that orchard, yet it would require very diligent search to find a single weed or a spear of grass. The surface was clean and mellow and, although no rain has fallen in more than two weeks, the soil is moist two inches beneath the surface.

From May 8th to 10th: Rhode Island Greening, Swar, Gravenstein, Early Joe, Yellow Bellflower, English Russet, Golden Russet and Autumnal Swar.

Blossoming from May 11th to 13th: Jersey, Yellow Tompkins, Jonath, Hubbard's Russet, Nussach, Cooper, Holland Flipin, Lowell and Faneuil or Snow.

Blossoming May 14th to 15th: Spitzberg, Twenty Ounce and Roxbury Russet. Blossoming May 20th and 21st: Baldwin, Northern Spy, Canada Red, Sweet Bough, Cooper's Market and Talman's Sweet.

I had long been aware that Northern Spy is one of the latest, if not the very latest year in bloom and, though surprised to see, in my old orchard, that it was quite as forward this year as the Baldwin and but little behind, Talman's Sweet. Swar, Bough. The habit of late blooming causes the Spy to bear fruit sooner when other blossoming varieties are cut off by late frosts or protracted cold rains while in blossom. By the way, all varieties appeared to blossom quite well this year, but not so full as two years ago. However, the fullest blossoming trees do not always produce the most fruit. My Angouleme pears blossomed the most profusely this year. I knew them to; they appeared to be covered with one compact mass of bloom but it would require a sharp eye to discern any fruit upon the tree now. The same is true of the Bartlett and some other varieties. Seckel apples are to be doing little, but even that was shown but little fruit compared with its immense mass of bloom. I fear bears will be a short crop in this vicinity; they are as far as I have observed.

And this brings up the question, what caused the failure of pearls? Did nature start so many fruit buds that she was unable to perfect all the agents of reproduction, the pollen or the ova? I have heard old farmers remark that they did not like to have their apple trees blossom too full because they were not likely to carry so much fruit as those that bore fewer blossoms. I suppose it was a whim of nature, but however, there is some foundation for the notion as there generally is for notions based upon experience. Or, were the blossoms injured by the cold?

Opposite the pear orchard on the north side of a path dividing the garden is an orchard of German prunes of the improved strain of that species, planted 13 by 13 feet, each way. By the way, even in orchard of pears or plums, I visited in the town, was planted 13 by 13 feet. Why then, unless it is to show that distance I can stand, that the bees should be carried to one and smoke blown in at the hive entrance, and the bees should be moved some ten to twenty feet, according to the surroundings, when it came back to where its home was first located, it would be hopelessly lost. If its home was in an open space, with no other objects close, it might find its home, but even should the hive be moved only a few feet, many of the bees would get lost.

To move a hive, if done in the winter time, it would be all right, but if in the summer time, it should be done after dark, or when the bees are flying, and even then the bees should be carried to one and smoke blown in at the hive entrance, and a board, or some object, placed in front of the hive so that the bees in coming out may mark their new location. Bees, no doubt, are guided by sight and also sense of smell. They are attracted by the color of bloom, as if they are at work on a certain kind of bloom they are not likely to leave that particular kind of bloom for another, as long as they can find that kind. Again bees are often attracted to sweets by their sense of smell, for they will go after sweets even if in the dark, if close. However, any kind of sweets may be placed in glass in plain sight, but if covered, as is not to emit any smell, the bees will take no notice of it at all.

THE APIARY.

Bees and Honey.

More than 10 centuries ago, or about 30 years before the beginning of the Christian era, the poet Virgil wrote, as translated by Dryden:

First for thy bees a quiet station find,
And lodge them under cover of the wind (will drive)

The loaded carriers from their evening flye,
That trample down the flower, and brush the dew;

The painted lizard, and the birds of prey,
Flock to the frugal kind, he far away And Proce, with his bosom stained with blood;

These are the trading citizens, and bear the treading captives through the liquid air;

And for their callow young a cruel feast prepare;

Near a living stream their mansion place,
Edged round with moss, and tufts of matted grass;

And plant (the wind's) impetuous rage to stop;

Then trees, or palms before the bushy shop;

There o'er the running stream or standing lake;

A passage for thy weary people make;

Or steer floats the standing water strow

On rocky stones make briars, and it low;

Where the bees may lie, and resting there, their fragrant pinions spread;

When, returning home, the ladies host

Edgar's bees, and the bees, and the bees,

And in the purple violets drink the stream.

But leafy branches o'er thy lodgings lay,

Where the bees may lie, and resting there, their fragrant pinions spread;

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And in the purple violets drink the stream.

But leafy branches o'er thy lodgings lay,

Where the bees may lie, and resting there, their fragrant pinions spread;

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Green's Fruit Grower

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Devoted to Orchard, Garden, Poultry and Household.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor.

J. CLINTON PEET, Business Manager.
Price, 50 cents per year. Postage Free
Office, corner South and Highland Ave.

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Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1898.

The circulation of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER is larger than any other horticultural paper published in America.

EDITORIAL.

Troubles of the Hired Man.

All people, good or bad, little or big, fat or lean, rich or poor, old or young, saint or sinner, king or peasant, have their troubles. It is useless to expect to evade trouble entirely no matter where we are stationed or under what circumstances. It is true, however, that some people have more trouble than others, and I will mention the hired man who has as much trouble as the majority.

But on the other hand the hired man has his pleasures and his comforts. While his employer may have to work nights in order to deserve payment to pay his note which is due on the morrow, or for the payment of a mortgage which is likely to be foreclosed, or for taxes which are overdue, or for labor bills which he is not prepared to meet, the hired man can rest in peace, providing he has a good bed. The hired man has a good appetite, and is not often troubled with indigestion. Whether wars come, or famine, or pestilence, or hailstorms, or confusions, or cyclones, he pays off on a certainty.

Walt Mason, in that excellent paper, the Denver Field and Garden, gives us a very interesting and exaggerated report of the woes of the hired man, which we print below. Such woes as he speaks of are not often met with by hired men, but are possible occurrences scattered here and there, like islands in the ocean, or oasis in the desert. We prefatory Mr. Mason's remarks with circumspection, fearing that Mr. Mason may give offence to some of our readers who treat their hired men like gentlemen, and who expect their men will treat them in like manner. We are not willing to believe that hired men, as a rule, are abused. We quote Mr. Mason's views:

"Spring is the season when the hired man begins his weary rounds. After hibernating through the winter season he goes to work refreshed and invigorated. His outfit consists of some tobacco and several hickory shirts, and some more tobacco, and two pairs of overalls, and some more tobacco, and a lot of tobacco. He has few comforts in life when he begins to work. He has long hours and plenty of them. Darkness rests upon the face of the earth when the hired man crawls yawning from his couch and dons his purple and fine hair shirt together with his feet higher than the window, and in the morning he gets a roast for breaking down the furniture. In many homes the hired man is regarded as a sort of an outcast; if there is a musty old loft in the house that has to be reached by a ladder the hired man is expected to sleep there.

Nobody ever offers to sew any of his buttons on him and pretty soon he has to hold up his trousers with pieces of barbed wire and his shirt together with binding twine. The last thing that ought to be devoted to the couch in keeping his clothes from sliding off. At many farms it is considered a sinful extravagance to use soap except on Sunday morning. The people wash themselves at the pump in water hard enough to be cut into nails. We heard of a hired man who disliked this sort of thing and he bought a big cake of tar soap for his own use; his employer said that he didn't want any about the place and fired him.

Monroe County.—Great raspberry winter killed this past winter, and 50 per cent. of the canes will bear no fruit. Our plum orchard will bear but little fruit, with the exception of York State prune, Abundance, Burbank and other Japan plums which are heavily laden.—E. H. B.

—It is said New York will have as great an apple crop this year as in 1890.

—Illinois claims to be the third State in the Union in fruit growing.

STEPHEN, THE SWEDIE.

A Simple Human Record.

By the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower. He was a fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, who came to this country as a stowaway on a steamer having no money to pay his passage. He had no relatives or friends in this country—the exception of an uncle located somewhere in the Northwest. He attached himself to a party of emigrants bound for North Dakota, and when I first heard of him he was employed on a farm in the Red River Valley.

The people who employed him was a family consisting of a man and wife who had left a good home and prosperous business in the East for an isolated Dakota farm. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were well along in years, and had been accustomed to all the comforts of Eastern life. It was a strange fancy which led them to such a place, where there were no cars, no conveniences and the weather was severe.

One reason of going to Dakota was that friends of theirs had a farm near their own in Dakota; but this was an insufficient reason, since their friends sold their Dakota farm after a few years and departed. This was a Christian home and Stephen was a lucky boy to find such a safe haven. He had been brought up rudely, one of a large family of children, his parents being almost destitute, giving their offspring scarcely any opportunities, religious or otherwise.

Stephen was easily led into mischief, and like many boys was not altogether trustworthy, but on the whole was a good boy, and his work was fairly satisfactory. Underdeveloped boys conduct themselves largely from inherited tendencies, their characters are utterly uniformed. What they do or do not, depends chiefly upon instinct, or inherited tendencies.

Having been born in the sterile northern country, Stephen had never seen an orchard or vineyard, nor had he ever seen an apple tree, or a cherry tree in blossom, yet he seemed to have inherited horticultural tastes, strange as it may appear. He was an interesting reader of Green's Fruit Grower. He had a longing to visit sections of the country where fruits were grown. In North Dakota there are no orchards, or garden fruit in fact, there are few fruit trees that will thrive there. The only timber in that section of the country is found along rivers. It is thought that the burning of the prairies by the Indians each season has destroyed every germ of forest trees and shrubs on the great plains.

Stephen fed the chickens and pigs, rode the sulky plow, guided the reaper as it threw the golden sheaves of wheat and made himself generally useful. He was fond of a gun, and kept a sharp eye out for prairie chickens, curlews, foxes, and the wild ducks which now and then settled upon neighboring marshes to feed.

One bright and beautiful winter's day, Mr. and Mrs. Davis harnesses the old team and the cutter for a drive to the city of Grand Forks, ten miles distant. They started for home early in the afternoon, having plenty of time to reach the point of destination before dusk. The sleighing was fine. Not a cloud was to be seen, and scarcely a breeze was moving. Old roan and the occupants of the sleigh were enjoying their ride in the invigorating atmosphere, when suddenly the sky became overcast, and the air was filled with flying, cutting flakes of snow that made it impossible to see even a few feet.

This was a Dakota blizzard, something not seen in that region. Mr. and Mrs. Davis knew that they had to contend with, and knew their peril. They could not even see the horse which was leading them less the road which they were to follow. In Dakota there are no fences, lines of trees, or other land marks, by which the driver can learn whether he is following the highway during a storm. All Mr. Davis could do was to rely upon the horse to carry them safely home, and, though the horse kept faithfully moving, his speed decreased somewhat owing to the accumulation of the drift and falling snow. It was not a short time before Mr. and Mrs. Davis realized that they were in danger of freezing to death. They were becoming numb and senseless. They knew if they did not reach home soon they would never see again. Strange noises were heard in their ears; imaginary sounds in many instances, in others, voices of the tempest. Among the sounds that came to Mr. Davis was that of clanging bells. He did not pay much attention to it, thinking it simply a freak of nature, but after a time he asked Mrs. Davis if she heard any peculiar sound. She replied that she thought she had heard a bell ringing. "It sounds to me like our farm bell," remarked Mr. Davis. "So it does to me," replied Mrs. Davis. "But it is in the wrong direction for our house."

"Yes, it can't be our house bell, or else we are in the wrong direction." Suddenly the horse came to a stop. He could not be urged to go farther. He had reached the bank of a coule, so-called, a basin filled with water, the only water sheds of Dakota, which are not passable. Discovering that the horse could not be urged to proceed in the direction he was going, and not knowing which direction to pursue, Mr. Davis turned the horse around, with his own hands, and in the direction of the sound of the bell. They led them home.

They found that the boy Stephen had broken open the glass from a window, drawn the bell cord into the house, and had for hours rung the farm bell with all his strength, thus saving Mr. and Mrs. Davis from certain death. Mr. Davis, although not people of wealth, could not endure the thought of seeing Stephen buried in such a way. They deliberated over the matter, devised plans by which they could economize in various ways, depriving themselves of some comforts and luxuries, and decided to give the body of Stephen Christian burial. They, therefore, at their own expense, employed an undertaker, purchased a suitable casket, had the body arrayed in his best suit of clothes, secured the services of a clergyman, and with a few friends had a short service in the cemetery chapel, and a prayer at the grave.

On their return from the cemetery Mrs. Davis noticed that the trees were just beginning to blossom, but Stephen was destined never to see the sight he had so longed to behold—the blossoming orchards of a fruitful country.

What of the father, the mother, the brothers, the sisters in far off Sweden who should see Stephen no more? What of the fair-haired maiden in Dakota to whom Stephen had plighted his troth?

"Then let the stricken deer go weep—
For man must work while others sleep."
Thus runs the world away.

There is less liability of the new peaches such as Elberta or Crosby, being wrongly labeled than older varieties such as Crawford.

Stephen continued to write his former patrons after their return to the East, continually urging them to allow him to come East that he might live among the orchards, vineyards and berry fields, about which he had read, but the Davis's had no room for him. Stephen had no means of indulging in taste, since he had no money to spend, though he was not particularly poor. He had accumulated enough money to pay his car fare to the State of New York. His friends there consented to his coming East and making them a visit. He arrived early in the spring. The Davis's were surprised to find the boy developed into a handsome man, over six feet tall, athletic, robust, reasonably free from bad habits. But what were they to do with Stephen? He had no money to return, and did not care to remain. He had reluctantly remained in the East until the fruit began to blossom, since he had never seen such a sight. He was talking continually about the date of the blossoming of the trees, and the habits and peculiarities of

fruitful country which he had reached. Finally he engaged to work with a neighbor for the season and began operation along these lines.

Strange as it may appear, a boy brought up in the cold climate of Sweden and exposed to the extreme changes of North Dakota, his first experience in the mid winter of New York was to incur a severe cold, which immediately developed into congestion of the liver and lungs. He was taken to the home of his friends, the Davis family, where he was a great sufferer. Since he could not lie down, and had little money to pay for a physician, he was taken in a carriage daily to a skilful surgeon. After a week the physician saw that he would need constant nursing and medical attention, and advised that he be taken to the hospital.

The people who employed him was a family consisting of a man and wife who had left a good home and prosperous business in the East for an isolated Dakota farm. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were well along in years, and had been accustomed to all the comforts of Eastern life. It was a strange fancy which led them to such a place, where there were no cars, no conveniences and the weather was severe.

One reason of going to Dakota was that

Thinning Fruit for Profit.

A large portion of the people who grow money in thinning the fruit upon their heavily laden trees. These people seem to be pleased when their trees are laden with two or three times as much fruit as they can successfully mature. When the fruit begins to ripen these people may be seen proping up branches of trees to prevent their breaking. Later when they come to thin the crop they are paid to do what they do to receive the price which is paid for the fruit.

On the other hand there are skilled fruit growers who make it a practice to spend time and money in thinning out the fruit of their orchards. These men have found that it is profitable to thin the fruit that are heavily laden, but that it requires some knowledge, judgment and skill, in conducting this process.

One fact is apparent. If every person

who sells fruit would practice removing,

perhaps half the fruit, soon after it begins to set, we should hear but little complaint about low prices or glutted markets.

Peaches and plums are the fruits that are more likely to overbear, or to be injured by overbearing, than the ordinary.

Some kinds of peach seldom overbear, while other varieties almost always overbear.

Plum trees are almost sure to carry more fruit than they can develop to the full size. Apple trees which bear heavily laden fruit are also liable to overbearing.

Our experiment stations have taken up the work of testing the question of profit in thinning fruit. The New York Experiment Station at Geneva has carried on very careful experiments along this line, and have shown that it is profitable to thin fruit particularly the apple, which they

particularly the apple, which they

thinner most thoroughly.

Our ornamental grounds, garden, etc., have been recently cultivated and hoed, and since we have not received showers the ground is in fair condition for thinning. I found little tufts of grass that had been dug out by the hoe which were insignificant, and which would surely take root and grow again unless raked off. I began to rake up these little tufts, and with them, cumbersome stones, branches, and other refuse, gathering them into convenient piles where they could be removed at leisure. In doing this among the ornamental plants I found that wherever I passed the rake over the ground the soil was made exceedingly light. The hoe and cultivator leave the soil in a condition that when the sun dries it becomes hard. Raking pulverizes the soil in these tufts with the greatest ease, reducing them to fine particles, if done when the soil is moist. This is important work. Lumpy soil tends to drought and impoverishment, while fine soil is a mulch, keeping the ground moist. I also found the soil uneven with depressions and elevations, and these were readily made level with my rake.

About Pyramids and Labor.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:

In the May number of the Fruit Grower you speak of the Pyramids of Egypt being built by slaves. I would like to know about them, and doubtless other readers would also. Could you give me the details regarding their construction, when designed those massive structures, and whether they were learned or ignorant men. I have read in John Von Müller's "History of the World," of a race of people, many of whom could neither read nor write, and yet such was the soundness of their understanding that they baffled the most learned philosophers.

It seems to me the pyramids must have been built by men of great natural ability instead of by men of great learning, for it seems to me that men who could design and execute the construction of such structures as those pyramids could do anything.

Now a few words in regard to your paper in relation to the pie toppers. How much better to use fruit instead of pie.

In the editorial the labor question is well handled. Regarding the discontent that has prevailed among the laboring classes, it is not owing to the present degenerate state of society, but to the dependence of men upon capital, or capitalists instead of upon themselves.

Is it possible for the laboring classes to live by selling their labor as they do, and not degenerate as the result of such living?

Is not a human being above capital, and does not the selling of human labor make the human being subject to capital?

It seems to me that the regeneration of manning depends upon relying upon themselves instead of relying upon capital.

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It is possible for the laboring classes to live by selling their labor



**Is the Paper
for the Family**

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

"The hand that rocks the cradle
rules the world."

Destiny.

Sailing out upon life's ocean,
Sails are trust and勇气, and
The toils of two years of toil,
Sides by side, and learn to know
All the joy the others bring to them.
Then they both are loth to part;
For life is hard, and hard to bear,
Soul to soul and heart to heart.

Strange it seems these souls are growing,
Each one in the other's life;
So important were they parted,
Life without love is like a wife,
Doubtless thy Cupid's workman,
Weaves a silo to join two hearts,
Till they both are taken captive.
Love her sweet joy then imparts.

In a web of fascinating sin,
Lured by hidden binds;
Loving hearts she weaves together,
When the son's true mate she finds.
And then she leaves him to his wife,
They were drawn together so;
For the unseen power that guided,
They could scarcely see or know.
—Martha Shepard Lippincott, in Farm and Ranch.

ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS

Cool Drinks.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our regular correspondent, Sister Gracious.

The hot days are here, and happy is the housekeeper that can supply her family with refreshing drinks, especially if she can keep them from drinking such quantities of ice water as is often indulged in, thereby paving the way to many diseases. The water that has been confined in an ice pitcher will be very cold, but very flat, and tasteless, and is said to cause kidney troubles and other diseases. A family can be kept in better health if they drink water out of the faucet, or good well, but if they must have a cold drink put the water in a bottle and place it in the ice and never put the ice in the water. Lemons are both wholesome and agreeable in summer. If a person is inclined to be bilious or weakly a glass of ice sweet lemonade is very beneficial. If a pitcher full of coffee after breakfast is prepared, made with milk and sweetened and placed in a cool place, it will be appreciated at dinner, especially on a hot day. Tea prepared in the same way is preferred by some people. A drink made from spiced currants is especially grateful on hot days. When the fruit is ripe take seven pounds of currants, four pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful ground cloves, one of cinnamon, one of allspice. Boil slowly for two hours or more. Put in cans or it keeps well in crocks, with thick paper covers fastened over. The above is very nice as a sauce with meats. Two dessert spoonfuls in a tumbler filled with water and stirred well makes a very refreshing drink. The syrup may be used in place of plums, raspberries, strawberries, etc., prepared in the same manner, and you can get them for six months at least, with loving care, for your family. Bulbs make splendid Christmas gifts. Perhaps you have a friend too busy to fuss with plants, and yet would enjoy them. In September buy a half dozen white Narcissus, the most exquisitely scented and loveliest flower that grows. The white stars being very appropriate for the season. A dozen paper flower pots also that are very nice for bulbs, or perhaps a dozen tulips or the little Crocus bulbs. Put these, put in a dark place, and by the 25th of December they will be well rooted, and perhaps they will be blossomed and fit for a flower lover. The pots are ready to be placed in the windows and the expanding buds watched from day to day. Don't forget to plan for your invalid friend. She will have plenty of other things given her, but the sweet leaf geranium or the golden chrysanthemum may not be one of them, and the plants might be most acceptable. And garden tools! Never thought of, or considered out of season, but the very thought of the nice trowel, weeder, plant syringe, light spade, or even hose to water with may fill the coming gloomy months, always tiresome, with joyful anticipations.

A Moth-Proof Room for Wearing Apparel.

The editor of Green's Fruit Grower has prepared for his family a dark room made as near tight as possible in his large attic. This dark room is about ten feet square and eight feet high. It is made of matched pine, the boards forced together as tight as possible. Over the inside of the room, and on all sides, over the floor also, and over the ceiling, is tacked tarpaper, which laps several inches at all joints. This tarpaper is held firmly at the joints and other places, on the side, and on the floor, etc., with lath tacked on with short spikes. The room is protected in the same manner and is made shut tight. Around the sides of this dark room are clothes' hooks, after the manner of a clothes' press. There are also rows of clothes' hooks at intervals across the ceiling so that the room can be entirely filled with furs, cloaks, overcoats and other garments, which are usually hung with wires bent to hold the garment in the same position as when upon our shoulders.

GARDEN ENEMIES.

"Get right out of my garden, you naughty boy! What right have you to steal my roses?" The mischievous imp, with a lot of Paul Neyron buds in his hand, ran for the fence, kicking over my precious palm, and breaking the stalk close to the pot. So "boys" are the first enemies we shall have to consider, and how shall we get around them and teach respect for the garden and personal rights? Violence won't do it, for they delight in raising a row, and to use their own nimble legs. But a little coaxing and flattery will go a great way.

"Come here, Jimmy!" said I to one of the worst of my garden enemies: "I have a lovely rose bush for you, and a bunch for the teacher!"

Jimmy grinned, but looked pleased, and carried a pretty bouquet in his hand. To be sure, the boys came nearly every morning for "a flower," and one stranger boldly begged some rose buds for his dead grandma, and I found out afterwards the old lady was well and hearty. But they kept out of the yard pretty well and my feelings were not lacerated by having the plants torn up by the roots. Hens are pretty serious enemies to plant lover that can hardly bear their tender, and see a newly planted bush or tree fall, especially if you want to keep good terms with your usually kind hearted neighbor. In seedling boughs placed over the bed, or short sticks put down will keep fowls out. A pleasant request for a higher fence will sometimes work, or a bunch of flowers given to little Mary. If eggs are found under the bushes quietly bring them in, and after dinner tell your hen loving neighbor what a delicious omelet was made from eggs found in your bushes. This generally is very effective. The third enemy is indeed a rouser and one must have their teeth in stern defiance and fight them. Some one says "God never made a plant, but the devil made a bug to destroy it." Your weapons must be a good suds, or lemonade sellers of Paris. We recommend readers of Green's Fruit Grower that they have at once a similar room made for this purpose.

Whitewash that will not Rub Off.

Slake one bushel of fresh lime with hot water. While shaking it, add one pound of glue previously dissolved in warm water, and stir thoroughly. Before applying, add sufficient bluing to give the tint desired. This whitewash is good for both inside and outside walls.

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Hope Thou in God.

Was the winter o'er so silent and so long
That the song
Of the great returning robin and bluebird
Was not heard?

Did the orchard ever miss the white array
Or the blossoms,
With its delicate perfume,
Fall in bloom?

Some sweet morning in the golden sunlight's
glow.

After snow?
Weary heart, dost think thy winter long
and cold?
Hast grown old
With slow waiting for the blossom and the
bloom.
Hear this word:
God is thine; in His eternal faithfulness,
To bless.
Hides the fresh and radiant springtime of thy
prayer.

Trust His care.
Some glad morning in the golden sunlight's
glow.

Then shall know—
Elizabeth Cheney.

Saving Surplus Peaches.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.: Gentlemen own a 100-acre peach orchard in Southern Georgia, acre 15,000 trees; 12,000 are now loaded down with peaches. I take your paper, and have received many valuable suggestions. Each year there are many bushels of peaches wasted at the orchard, or given away, and your paper suggests to me the idea of evaporating; evaporating that part of the crop which has heretofore been wasted. Will you kindly suggest to me where I can secure an evaporator of the best manufacture? Any suggestions you may have to make in reference to evaporation or evaporators will be thankfully received.—Yours very truly, J. A. Davy, Ohio.

There are many ways of making use of surplus peaches, or other fruit. The question for the fruit-grower to decide is whether any of those ways are profitable, and which method is the most profitable of marketing the surplus. In many large peach orchards fine specimens of peaches which have become too ripe and soft for shipment are thrown into piles to rot. This seems to us to be a mistake, but possibly the owners of the peach orchard know best, or were too busily occupied in gathering their hundreds of thousands of acres to attend to any process of canning, evaporating, etc. Surely everything does not go to market. There are times when the main business in hand requires our entire attention, and the attention of all the capable help we can employ, so that the orchardist has no time to engage in anything further than to market the principal portion of his crop. It is a good plan for an orchardist to respond with other large orchardists similarly situated, learning his methods of preserving the surplus. We advise you to do this.

In regard to the evaporators, we refer you to advertisers in Green's Fruit Grower. There are not many manufacturers of evaporators in this country, and they nearly all advertise in this country. These firms make evaporators at all prices, for small growers or for large growers. We do not feel like recommending one over another.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

REPLY BY J. H. HALE.

Mr. Charles A. Green: Replying to yours of the 24th in relation to the use of plus peaches in a Georgia orchard, of course, they can readily be made into syrup if one wants to go into that kind of business.

At various times I have visited many fruit growers, both amateur and professional, and I have found only one or two who have maintained what might be denominated a "show place." Even people at experiment stations and experimental farms run get behind with work and everything is not done just at the proper or most profitable time. I think Mr. T. B. Terry is the only person who ever claimed to do everything just at the right time and from the somewhat apologetic tone of some of his sentences in the last year I judge even he is unable at times to maintain the varying needs of his farm work, or at all times anticipate the vegetation.

The great problem which presents itself to every fruit grower at the present time is economy of labor, and there being a large amount of hand labor necessary in all fruit growing the bill for labor counts up until in sheer desperation something is neglected to reduce expenses. I have just returned home from visiting a fruit grower living in a section of Ohio where nearly every farmer has been dabbling more or less in berry growing, the craze starting about seven years ago and being fed by the efforts of plant growers, and the reaction of values of plantings and the reduction in value of old trees.

On the other hand, evaporators on the market I cannot say which is best. Our man is being built by one of our Western New York apple evaporator men, after patterns of his own developed from years of experience.—Yours very truly, J. H. Hale.

Fruit is a refreshing kind of food, and eaten in a moderate quantity exerts a favorable influence on the nutrition of the body, stimulates the secretions by virtue of the acids and essential oils, and thus altering the character of the blood and acting as an admirable blood purifier. The proportion of nitrogen and carbon is too low and of water too high to be of much nutritive value. It is chiefly of service in furnishing vegetable protein, a better chance than he has had for several years past. Under the new conditions with better prospects ahead doubtless the average of clean and careful culture will be much higher, the slovenly cultivator with his half-hearted methods being the first to drop out.

Just how to plan so as to do a maximum of work with a minimum of help is a difficult matter. Horse work is cheaper than man work in every place where it can be used, but the season of horse labor is only about four or five months, although they must be kept the entire year. A friend with the whole of a thirty-acre farm in crops has been trying to get along with two horses, although he really needs four during June, July and August, and even then a team and a half, being constantly crowded with work.

At the same time, with nearly as much under cultivation I am getting along with two horses, yet I could for awhile use three and many times four. The drivers could be hired temporarily and turned adrift after the work was done, but the team costing \$200 or more must be fed on purchased food and cared for until next year's busy time. Under these circumstances both my friend and myself are not cultivating as often as we should and I fear there will be some loss of growth later on because we have failed to keep up, although at present things are growing as rapidly as they should. On the other hand I can put nearly every day when it is not actually raining, but I cannot plan so as to do two things at once. By distributing my vegetable growing through early and late crops I gain some time early in the season, and by careful adaptation of means to the fullest accomplishment of a desired end, I economize time in another direction. This latter element is only added by the most careful thought and is a result of experience rather than intuition.

I recently walked over the grounds of a friend who had gone over several acres of strawberries with a hand-toothed cutter and said, "The reason he has been showing is the result is that the soil has been mussed about a little without killing a single weed. In this case there was no call for using an implement that is only necessary to use when plants are exceedingly small. Anyone can cultivate strawberries with a weed destroying implement an hour after setting if necessary and a horse can draw a cultivator with shovels as rapidly as with teeth which simply make here and there a mark. My friend is intelligent, but in some way he missed it seriously when he spent time in mowing over strawberries. To do this would give very poor advice.

One is, do not undertake too much. The other, keep berry patches clean at all hazards the first summer and if anything goes uncared for let it be those plantations which have stood the longest. Another thing I have observed is that the greater the first and second crop of berries from a plantation, the less profit there is in continuing it. This is always true of strawberries. A friend got a phenomenal crop in '96, a more than average crop from the same ground in '97, and cleaned up the patch for another crop. The rows were narrowed with turning plow, about one inch and all weeds cut out, the ridges being subdued as fast as the soil retires.

May 31st, '98, the patch of two acres is tolerably free from weeds but the strawberry plants are nearly all dead, looking as if some agency had been at work beneath the roots. Careful examination shows no grubs or disease and it is undoubtedly a case of exhaustion.

THE COMING STRAWBERRY.

It is still coming and to the hopeful imaginations of catalogues men will be coming for many years to come. As the Apostle Paul advised the Philippians to forget the things which are behind and press forward to those which are before. Do this, men. Some of them cannot remember a straw all after it has become four years old, although it may be making friends by the hundred.

A somewhat optimistic friend of mine thinks that as soon as the Wm. Bell, Glen, Mary and Clyde become fully disseminated that the public will have no use for any other variety. Being perfect flowering and having color, productiveness and quality they will meet a long felt want and fully satisfy it. In this matter, however, my friend entirely leaves out of his calculations that element in human nature which is never satisfied with what is, but reaches forward for something which may perhaps be even improvement. Then there is another thing and that is that the best of theories do not always pan out in practice. I have repeatedly heard the statement by advanced strawberry specialists that the Warfield met nearly every requirement of form, color, ease of hulling and beauty of color; its principal defect being its redundant running qualities. It is the berry which I prefer for table use in a collection of thirty varieties, yet it has such serious defects as a market variety that it is nearly impossible to sell markets it and get paid for it. Dark in color, to go with it turns still blacker after standing twenty-four hours and mixed in a small proportion with scarlet berries gives the whole basket a spoiled appearance which

Good News for Asthma Sufferers.

We are glad to announce that the Kola plant, recently discovered on the Congo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Albany, N. Y., writes that he could not sleep nights at his farm in Astoria, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational Church at Newell, Iowa, was cured by it of Asthma of twenty years' standing, and many others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free of charge to every reader of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

Given to subscribers to "Green's Fruit Grower." This is the Strongest, Most Durable and Easiest Cutting Pruner ever offered to the public.

CUTS CLEAN, DOES NOT MASH THE TWIG.

Cuts 1-2 in. Dry Oak, weighs 7 1-2 ounces.

This is the best Pruner for trimming grape vines, cutting back branches of trees, raspberry, blackberry, etc., that I have ever seen. It cuts clean and with great ease. No fruit grower can afford to be without it. Price by mail, 65 cents each. We give the Pruner to each subscriber to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who sends us 75 cents for one year's subscription and claims the premium at the same time.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TWENTY YEARS AMONG FRUITS

Keeping Things Clean.

Written especially for Green's Fruit Grower

By L. B. PIERCE.

In regard to the evaporators, we refer you to advertisers in Green's Fruit Grower. There are not many manufacturers of evaporators in this country, and they nearly all advertise in this country. These firms make evaporators at all prices, for small growers or for large growers. We do not feel like recommending one over another.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

REPLY BY J. H. HALE.

Mr. Charles A. Green: Repling to yours of the 24th in relation to the use of plus peaches in a Georgia orchard, of course, they can readily be made into syrup if one wants to go into that kind of business.

At various times I have visited many fruit growers, both amateur and professional, and I have found only one or two who have maintained what might be denominated a "show place." Even people at experiment stations and experimental farms run

get behind with work and everything is not done just at the proper or most profitable time. I think Mr. T. B. Terry is the only person who ever claimed to do everything just at the right time and from the somewhat apologetic tone of some of his sentences in the last year I judge even he is unable at times to maintain the varying needs of his farm work, or at all times anticipate the vegetation.

The great problem which presents itself to every fruit grower at the present time is economy of labor, and there being a large amount of hand labor necessary in all fruit growing the bill for labor counts up until in sheer desperation something is neglected to reduce expenses. I have just returned home from visiting a fruit grower living in a section of Ohio where nearly every farmer has been dabbling more or less in berry growing, the craze starting about seven years ago and being fed by the efforts of plant growers, and the reaction of values of plantings and the reduction in value of old trees.

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Horticultural Notes.

A Geneva (N. Y.) grower harvested 10,000 bushels of plums last season. He made a success of jarring the trees during the current season, catching the insects in a cloth.

The Michigan Fruit-Grower pays a neat compliment to Missouri as a fruit growing State. Michigan is so well known as a fruit State that it can afford to appreciate its neighbors.

Judge Samuel Miller reports that there will not be one-tenth of a crop of apples in his locality (Montgomery County), even Ben Davis being a failure. However, from other portions of the State better reports are made.

If strawberries were sold by weight some growers would get rich this year. We have seen more sales berries than for many years before. Some of the plantations were not properly mulched, and the excessive rains made even the mulched berries very dirty.

Do you remember any of the mistakes you made last year? If not, last year's experience did not benefit you any. To avoid failure to profit by experience, make a note of every interesting item in fruit growing and you will be pleased with the result at the end of the season.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kan., writes that prospects for fruit were never better, except for strawberries, which will be a big crop. Mr. Dixon has carried out his strawberry plan all solid. Next season he will have double the acreage and will have something to say to our readers again.—Western Fruit-Grower.

OUR PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Green's Fruit Grower is so well and favorably known throughout the country it has occurred to us that it would be a benefit to our readers who are purchasing tools, equipments, dry goods, nursery implements, bicycles, spinning wheels, insecticides, rakes, forty tykes, huts, wagons, pruning shears, knives, poultry, etc., to send their orders to us knowing that they would receive prompt and careful attention.

We Therefore Offer our Services As buyers in one of the best markets in the country of almost everything you may need. We do not issue a catalogue giving prices, but will have an expert buyer ready to wait upon you whenever we are favored with your order.

You know about how much you desire to invest in the implements or material, you desire to buy. Give us careful instructions, sending payment with order, and we will make the purchases on the most favorable terms possible.

BICYCLES.

Many of our readers are intending to purchase bicycles. We are in a position to furnish these wheels of desirable makes at lower prices than our readers can generally secure. We should be pleased to hear from you along these lines. Address,

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
Rochester, N. Y.

DON'T OF WHEAT,
THE ODORLESS
PHOSPHATE
IS THE STRONGEST AND
CHEAPEST FERTILIZER EVER USED.
JACOB REESE, 400 Chestnut St., PHIL. PA.

BERRY BASKETS.

Quarts, Shorts, Pints, Thirds, Etc.

Peach Baskets.
Sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12
and 16 quarts.
Grape Baskets.
Sizes, 3½, 5, 8, 10
and 12 quarts.
Peach Crates.
Wood, Burlap and Cotton.

BERRY, PEACH AND GRAPE CRATES.
Crates stock and boxes shown in all sizes, direct from the manufacturer to dealers and general buyers. Write for catalogues.

A. H. MONTAGUE & SON,
Manufacturers and Agents
120 Warren St. NEW YORK CITY
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

SIX SIX SIX SIX SIX SIX SIX

McKinley
Strawberry
Plants (Row)
will be mailed free to each
subscriber of GREEN'S FRUIT
GROWER who sends us 50 cents
for one year, and claims this
premium when ordering.

SIX SIX SIX SIX SIX SIX SIX

Berry Baskets, \$3 per M.
Berry Baskets in the flat
\$1.50 per M.
And forms for making
Berry Baskets to size.
Send for sample.
SAMUEL BAKER,
BRIGHTON, N. Y.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

BERRY BASKETS.
Per thousand, 1,000 to 5,000—\$2.50; 5,000 to
10,000—\$2.00; 10,000 to 20,000—\$2.00. Over
Standard crates, \$2.00. All sizes and shapes
made, uniform in size and are of the
best. Send for descriptive circular. Sample
baskets sent on receipt of two, postage stamps.

ANDREW REASE,
NEW SPRINGFIELD, MARION CO., OHIO.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

DIFFICULTIES IN THIS WAY.

We are told that there is no way to protect them. That it would be impossible to safely give a patent right for a new apple, rose or pear because it is claimed they could not be identified and definitely known. I think we have experts who know varieties of fruits, etc., quite as well as those who have to do with medicines and drugs known of their composition.

There are constant conflicts of opinion now as to the certainty of distinction between various tools, chemical combinations, etc., and the infringements of patents. The United States Patent Office has an army of scientific experts and legal advisers to decide points that are constantly coming up. It is hardly probable that there would be more difficulty with plant patents.

It may be urged that different climatic and cultural conditions would cause variations in varieties that would add greatly to the difficulty of identification. There is no doubt that there is truth in this. But experts who understand their business could recognize these variations, with rare exceptions. The patent experts are deceived sometimes now.

GOOD RESULTS.

Nearly all that has been done up to date in the way of securing new varieties has been by accidental discoveries or the vol-

The Old Apple Tree.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Martha Anderson.

How many's e'en all golden-linked
Till pictured on their pillars walls
Life's background reappears.
With many a vivid scene portrayed
That childhood's home, and pleasant thoughts
Of our old apple tree?

In walled enclosure safe it stood
When purpling grapes hung high,
Yet lowly o'er its leafy boughs
To ward the summer sky.
We shared the grapes but was there aught
As wine-red fruit upon the boughs
Of our old apple tree?

In branching limbs o'ershadowed all
The grassy lawn below.
With glee we ran and romping sport
Were oft forbade to go.
No such stern restrictions given
When we enjoyed the pleasant swing
In our old apple tree?

We climbed the trunk, and quiet sat
Within its chaste like arms.
With glee we ran and romping sport
And share its peaceful charms.
With nothing to disturb our ease
We sweetly sang and swayed
While we were singing happy songs
In our old apple tree?

An hundred years and more for good
This history is true.
Within that place well-stood
Within that place well-stood.

When city walls were closing round,
Was very plain to see
That was a place to stand
And stand we did, and stand we'll stand
For our old apple tree?

And lo! there came a time of doom,
Its strength became less firm,
For in the great storm heart
Then bowed out and went home.
A misfortune to the housewife neat
As all good folks agree,
And then the housewife command was given
To fell our apple tree?

To growing boys it seemed but fun,
Their prowess to display,
And ax and hatchet did their work
Upon the old apple tree.
With tearful eyes one mourner viewed
The scene regrettably,
That chokes old apple tree.

VAN DEMAN PAPERS.

Protection to Originators of New Fruits &c.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower
by our Regular Contributor, Prof. H. E. Van
Demian, Late United States Pomologist.

From the foundation of our civil government the exclusive rights of inventors of machinery and every sort of contrivance have been recognized. They have been protected by those rights for long terms of years; and justly, too, in most cases. He who invents any machine or other device has a right to the benefits of the idea embodied in it, within certain reasonable limits. These limits, as to the time the inventor may enjoy them, are fixed by law. Medical preparations are also patented. The writer, the musical composer, the painter, and the art designer are also protected from becoming public property, if so desired. No one may copy what any of these produce without their permission, and at a price which they may fix.

INJUSTICE TO ORIGINATORS.

But the inventor of new and valuable things in vegetable life has none of these privileges. He may study, plan, experiment at large cost of time and money, and work hard for years, even spend his life at it; but according to the laws of our country, and of the world, he has no privileges in the practical use of his ideas above any other person. His work is presumably for the common good; although he may starve in its performance. The originator of new fruits, flowers and vegetables, is taken for granted, to be a patriotic philanthropist, pure and simple. He, of all men, is set aside, or it may be, is held up to be written as an example of self-sacrifice to the public good. And,

Whenever the people would not eat all the offerings the price was promptly reduced to increase consumption. When a cut was made it was to everybody. People are very sensitive about this and the utmost fairness must be maintained.

When I sold strawberries, I engaged my raspberries, blackberries and other fruit, which I so managed that a continual succession was had and was on the market selling almost every day during the summer. The grower must make himself familiar with the best methods of canning and putting up fruits and be able to experiment on the different varieties for this purpose.

I never overcharged a customer, but did insist on having a good price for fancy fruit. Quality must be considered. It often happened that other growers came to the market and pricing came the higher, and the artillerist and painter, etc., were promptly bought and sold to other points, and thus the dealers were compelled to pay the prices I fixed on all fruits coming in competition with my own. I never sold a dealer a crate of berries and then went to his customers and retained them at the same price. It costs money to do business and I always insisted on full retail price unless a half bushel was taken. The dealers soon saw I had natural advantages with which they could not compete, and that they were fairly dealt with, and the boycott wore off. The fact is I never discovered there was a boycott until the winter was over.

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When I sold strawberries, I engaged my raspberries, blackberries and other fruit, which I so managed that a continual succession was had and was on the market selling almost every day during the summer. The grower must make himself familiar with the best methods of canning and putting up fruits and be able to experiment on the different varieties for this purpose.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

JULY

An Ode.

The lay of the roses in the fields afar,
Where in a dash kissed the ground,
The big red apples glowed and gleamed
Like a star.
While the birds poured their music out in
Song.

But the apple that in autumn is colored o'er
With red,
Falls alone to the ground and among the
Grasses dead,

The flight of the Thrush on silver colored
Wings that suck the honey from the snow
White blossoms sweet,
A twit on the hum—all the air with think-
ing rings,

And the summer and the autumn seem to
Meet.

Then all the apple full and red and the sun-
dew dipping gold,
Make us all feel good and happy to see the
apple tree so old. —Farm and Ranch.

Thinning Fruit.

Thinning of fruit has been generally recommended for a number of years, but the practice of this operation has been very limited. Wherever practiced, thinning has been found to be decidedly beneficial in the production of larger fruit of better quality. Although only a few carefully conducted experiments have been made, there is no reason why thinning should not be practicable with many of our fruits.

The number of fruit per tree may be regulated by pruning or by the thinning of individual specimens. The former method is desirable and is generally used with blackberries, raspberries, and grapes, although with the last named fruit clusters are also berries from over-crowded clusters.

Reduction in the number of fruits may be most easily effected by pruning, but with most of our orchard fruits the best results can probably be obtained by pruning and also by thinning, where the setting of fruit is too thick.

Thinning is perhaps most important with peaches and plums, both of which fruits have a great tendency to overbear. This is especially true of Japanese plums, and is considered one of the faults of this variety.

The Massachusetts Hatch Experiment Station has made some interesting experiments in the thinning of apples. Two varieties, Gravenstein and Tetsotky, were selected for the experiment. A tree of each variety was thinned July 1st, and a tree of each variety left unthinned. Of the Gravenstein variety, the thinned tree yielded nine bushels of first quality of fruit, and the unthinned tree two and one-half bushels of first quality; the thinned tree yielded one bushel of second quality of fruit, and the unthinned tree yielded one-half bushels of second quality; thinned tree nine and one-half bushels wind-fallen, the unthinned tree ten and one-half bushels. The thinned Tetsotky tree yielded two bushels of first quality of fruit, and the unthinned tree no fruit at all; each tree yielded one-half bushel of second quality fruit; thinned tree one bushel of wind-fallen, the unthinned tree three bushels. The thinning of the Gravenstein trees cost 48 cents, and of the Tetsotky 35 cents. Selling of the different classes of apples at the prevailing market prices, 60 cents per bushel for firsts, and 25 cents per bushel for seconds, the net gain due to thinning was 85 cents for the Tetsotky, and \$1.85 for the Gravenstein. A large percentage of the wind-fallen were due mainly to worms in clusters, which caused crowding during growth. Thinning is especially important for fruits having this characteristic.

Grei and Victoria plums also were thinned at the Massachusetts station. The trees were divided into approximately half-parts. The thinned half of the Grei gave nine quarts of first-class fruit, and the unthinned half five and one-half quarts. Sixteen quarts were harvested from the thinned half of the Victoria tree, and the unthinned half, four quarts from the unthinned half. The thinning of the Grei cost 12 cents, and of the Victoria 18 cents. Selling the fruit at the prevailing prices, there was a net gain of 20 cents in one instance and 41 cents in the other, due to thinning. Thinning also had a beneficial effect in decreasing the ravages of brown rot.

Experiments in thinning apples at the New York State Experiment Station also proved the beneficial effects of thinning. It was estimated that trees on which the number of fruits was reduced gave a profit of from 10 to 15 per cent. more per tree than those not thinned.

Quoting from Farmers' Bulletin No. 72, of the United States Department of Agriculture, thinning has the following advantages:

"Thinning increases the size of fruit, gives it more color, and a better flavor. It diminishes the amount of worthless fruit, wind-falls, etc., increases the amount of No. 1 fruit, and in some cases increases the total yield. It lessens the amount of root, especially in the case of peaches and plums, since the diseases can spread less easily where the fruits do not touch each other. Thinning also tends to keep insects away from the tree, as it is taken to remove the infested fruit. It is also probable that the production of large numbers of inferior or worthless fruit weakens

the vitality of trees so much that it takes considerable time for them to recover. It is also thought that in some cases the total crop is not much greater on unthinned than on thinned trees the production of a greater number of seeds on the former is an important factor in lowering the vitality of the tree. Trees which are over-loaded one year seldom bear much the next, but in cases where thinning has been practiced systematically for several years little trouble has been experienced in this regard."

This Bulletin recommends that thinning be delayed until there is no further danger of premature dropping of fruit from lack of pollination, the effect of frost, or other accidental causes. It should be done, however, before the fruit is large enough to tax the tree. Plums should be thinned when half grown and before the pits harden; peaches when half an inch in diameter; apples when from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. The number of fruits left will depend upon the character of the tree, habit of tree growth, vigor of tree, and arrangement of fruits. —R. L. Watt, Horticulturist for the Tennessee Experiment Station.

The Stringfellow Method.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: In your last issue, Mr. L. B. Pierce makes the following remarks about close root pruning:

"THE STRINGFELLOW METHOD of depriving trees of all roots is finding some very enthusiastic advocates by horticulturists who are given to adopting everything new or strange. My attention was recently called to an orchard whose planter, a clergyman, went for advice to a prominent horticulturist who was affected with the Stringfellow heresy. He followed advice and cut away about all the roots and most of the tops. The result was that nearly all the pears and cherries died, the peaches alone withstanding the murderous system. It has been the opinion of advanced horticulturists for three generations that nurserymen did all the mangling that tree roots would bear, but the Stringfellow method seems to out-Herod Herod. Who would do well to remember that Mr. Stringfellow, in his狂热的 climate close to Galveston Bay with standing water in the ground seven feet below the surface, Some kinds of trees will root from cuttings in that situation, so roots are of much less account than in the dry soils and slow climates of Northern latitudes.—L. B. Pierce."

I was very much surprised to read the above from Mr. Pierce, for in my book, "The New Horticulture," I quote him as furnishing a striking instance of the superiority of short over long roots, when planting trees. A tree of each variety was thinned July 1st, and a tree of each variety left unthinned. The Gravenstein variety, the thinned tree yielded nine bushels of first quality of fruit, and the unthinned tree two and one-half bushels of first quality; the thinned tree yielded one-half bushel of second quality fruit; thinned tree one bushel of wind-fallen, the unthinned tree three bushels. The thinning of the Gravenstein trees cost 48 cents, and of the Tetsotky 35 cents. Selling of the different classes of apples at the prevailing market prices, 60 cents per bushel for firsts, and 25 cents per bushel for seconds, the net gain due to thinning was 85 cents for the Tetsotky, and \$1.85 for the Gravenstein. A large percentage of the wind-fallen were due mainly to worms in clusters, which caused crowding during growth. Thinning is especially important for fruits having this characteristic.

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Is It Possible?

That the barn roof leaks?
That tools were left where last used?
That fences are never repaired until stock gets out?

That there are no shade trees in the pasture field?

That sheep and cockle burs are allowed in the same field?

That the supply of fuel for winter is not being hauled, while the roads are good?

That shoots are allowed the privilege of a ten-acre field without rings?

That the same variety of wheat has been on the farm for fifteen years?

That an abundance of small fruit for family use is not raised on the farm?

That noxious weeds, such as ox-eye daisy, white top, etc., are allowed to go to seed?

That stock is turned out where there is barbed-wire fence, without first leading up to it?

That many farmers got rid of their sheep a year or so ago, and have none on the premises to-day?

That farmers do not realize that we have heretofore had periods of depression, and that better times are coming, asks the Stockman and Farmer.

Words of Wisdom.

Elbow grease is the essential oil of industry.

Some men grieve two dollars' worth over every dollar they lose.

Any fool can lay plans, but it takes a wise man to hatch them out.

A cheap watch is usually in sympathy with the eight-hour movement.

Cows are not milked by machinery, but the milk is watered by hand as usual.

The druggist would rather sell a pound of cure than an ounce of prevention.

The world will never get any better until children are an improvement on their parents.

If all the lies told in a political campaign were true, the small politicians have to run twenty-four hours a day.

It would keep a half dozen harvesting machines busy gathering in the crop of wild oats sown by some young men.—Chicago News.

Muskrat a Milk Thief.

Farmer Youngs of Harmony, Penn., has noticed that his cows have come up at night with the appearance of having been milked. He got tired of it and sent his hired man to the pasture to catch the thief. He spent the day near the cows to the cows to watch them, but at night he was fully evident that the cows had been milked again. He was reprimanded and sent back with them the next day.

At about 11 o'clock, he says, a cow went into some brush near a small lake. He crept through the grass and caught the thief in the act, and he proved to be a large muskrat. The muskrat was hanging on to the cow's udder and seemed to be subject to some modifications, in the main it is strictly true. Grumblers and pessimists are fond of saying that circumstances make the man, but they cannot deny it in almost all cases great men have made themselves.

If this admirable sermonette had been preached to young women as well as young men, and to the youthful and middle-aged alike, it would have been equally appropriate, and might have taught a salutary lesson to other classes of fault-finders than the one directly addressed. Shakespeare makes Cassius say: "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings." While this may be subject to some modifications, in the part cultivated two seasons in the part unoccupied one season, and in the one cultivated but one, and one in the orchard still in sod. That under cultivation he seed in August with crimson clover. The seed germinated readily and made a thick stand, but is now suffering from the drouth prevailing in Western New York.

In addition to the 25 acres of apple orchard, this farm contains 3,000 dwarf Anjou pears, 1,000 Anjous, 300 Standard Bartletts, 500 Kieffers, 200 Winter Nellis, 700 peach trees, 100 German prunes, 100 Grand Duke pears, 100 Japan plums and 900 quinces. Quite a portion of the Anjou pears are bearing, but are still making a luxuriant growth. The new growth is cut back severely every year, and last spring the central leader was cut out, because the fruit growing upon it was so exposed to the sweeping winds that it was blown off before maturity. This orchard was sown last year to crimson clover, and a heavy growth turned under last May.

The pear-pests have invaded the orchard, and notwithstanding thorough spraying with kerosene emulsion, some were still left.

When the insect gets down in the axils of the leaves and covers itself with hind legs, the tree will not kill it.

He intends to commence spraying for yellows earlier next season with kerosene.

Another worm that injures his trees noticed last year, a large greenish-white worm, which eats a hole into the side of the young fruit. Although the wound seems to heal over, it leaves a hole in the fruit that detracts from its appearance and market value. Paris green or other poisons will not destroy this worm, because not enough will adhere to the smooth side of the pear to poison it. Mr. W. found, however, that by jarring the tree early in the morning, as is done for currants, the worm will drop to the ground and can be crushed.

The 500 Kieffers on this farm are a wonderful sight. The trees are eight years old, have made a large growth, and were loaded with fruit that in many cases hung in low ropes. He will have a good many barrels and has already received very satisfactory offers for them. Bartletts bore well this season, and Anjous and Winter Nellis are beginning to bear. The quinces are grown to trees, on single trunks, and are a pleasant sight, with their round

Nut Trees.

The age at which any nut trees come into bearing depends on the care given to the trees. Some authorities state that fifteen or twenty years are necessary to bring them into full bearing, from the time the nut is planted.

This is a mistake, as trees that have been well cared for should bear a bushel of nuts in ten years, and the amount will increase rapidly each year after that time.

Some may enjoy raising these trees from seed, but to be sure it is rather a slow process, but it is nevertheless work.

When starting the nuts, if they are thin shells, perfectly sure that they have not dried out at all. The best plan is to set them as soon as they ripen and plant them at once. When this is not possible keep them in moist sand or sawdust until they can be started. Butternuts, walnuts, hickory nuts and filberts being hard-shelled will keep in growing condition much longer, but should be planted in the fall as they are the shorter roots produced the largest and best trees. The apples were nearly alike.

As far as possible, when allowed to grow, the fall plantings are to be set in the fall as they are the natural time for setting the roots.

It is not possible to raise the trees in the fall, as the roots are not yet well developed, and the soil is not yet cool enough to allow the roots to penetrate the soil.

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A HIGH-CLASS NEW YORK FRUIT FARM.

How Its Apple Orchard was Restored—Wonderful Results of Spraying.

He then commenced experimenting, very cautiously, on a very small scale. He pointed out to us the two Baldwin trees, near the center of the orchard, which he sprayed the first year of his experiment, three times during the season. As the season advanced he began to detect a great difference in the fruit on those two trees and those surrounding them, and the remainder of the orchard, and when the fruit was matured, those two trees gave large yields of first-class apples, but the bulk of the fruit in the remainder of the orchard was covered with scab fungous that most of it was evaporated and the remainder was far from being first-class.

The next year he sprayed all his apples three times with the exception of four, and the apples were left as a check. When the apples were gathered, he had a large crop of nearly perfect apples on the sprayed trees, while the fourteen not sprayed were but a few apples on the tops of the trees that were marketable, and he gathered only 35 barrels.

The small fruits should be brought to market in large quantities, as are the apples, and those luxuries as are the tables of townsmen in moderate circumstances, for spraying are nearly perfect.

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